

EVENING TELEGRAPH.

10 CENTS PER WEEK

DIXON, ILLINOIS, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 5, 1885

NUMBER 497

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Having sold my stock of groceries to Wm. H. DEGRASSE, of Milwaukee, it will be to the interests of all my customers and as many others as see fit to call on the new firm.

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WM. BOAGER has opened a tailoring shop on Hennepin street, east side, opposite Dimick's brick block. He invites patronage and hopes to please all.

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Are self-feeding, thus requiring the least possible amount of attention; carrying fire with certainty, and securing perfect uniformity of temperature. They do this with the cheapest grades (unscreened nut and screenings) of soft coal, without soot, smoke or odor in the house, and easily pay for themselves by saving in coal bills. Sold on a guarantee! Write to or call upon McCOMB & ARNOLD, Gen'l Agts, 90 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

GAVE UP THEIR DEAD.

TO THE CARE OF THE COUNTRY HE LOVED AND SAVED

The "Old Commander's" Dear Ones Commit His Remains—The Cannon's Boom

Awakes the Sleeping Echoes of the Mount With the Announcement of the Start on the Journey to the Grave.

With Reverent Affection His Body Is Borne on Its Way to the Tomb—The Beautiful Tribute of His Old Pastor—Arrival at Albany—An Unprecedented Scene.

Mt. MCGREGOR, N. Y., Aug. 5.—The mountain which has been gazed at by the world so recently, and which will ever remain a landmark, stands alone. The remains of the man who in his life and death made it the shrine to which all nations bent in prayer and then in tears, have been taken away and are now with the nation which he defended and saved. The hum of voices is hushed and a mournful silence broods among the pines and about the waifs. The scene during the day has been one never to be forgotten. The morning broke upon it with a fog and the reverberations of thirteen sunrise guns. A breeze came in from the Catskill mountains a little later; the clouds began to break in rifts, through which a glorious sunlight crept and glistened in the rain drops which had fallen during the watches of the night. The birds chirped in the boughs and flitted about the vines and nestled around the little cottage where a great man lay asleep. The scene was one of perfect peace, a fit picture for such an occasion.

The order came to the soldier to break camp, and the tents that had whitened the scene so long began to disappear. Down on the mountain side at 5:45 o'clock

A BUGLE RANG OUT

on the still air. It was the assembly call for the trumpeters. Fifteen minutes later the buglers of the four companies of troops were sounding the reveille, and, as the last strains floated over the mountain, they were swallowed up in the booming of the gun, that every half hour through all the day, thus told the valleys the significance of the day, and at sunset was fired thirty-eight times. Then the soldiers in full uniform, stood at parade rest for roll-call, down where the tattery of guns was planted, close to the path of Gen. Grant's last ride to the lookout. At 7 o'clock the

SHOCK OF THE GUN

awoke clear echoes over the mountain and down the slopes. The puff of heavy smoke from its muzzle floated out into the clear air. The family at the cottage were astir as the morning touched 8 o'clock, and correspondents and guests were moving at the hotel. The mountain train at 6 o'clock and begun bringing up people, and every hour thereafter the little engine drew up at the depot. The funeral car to carry the remains from the mountain to Saratoga came up early, and lay waiting its burden.

FOR A LAST VIEW.

At 8:30 o'clock the doors of the Grant cottage were thrown open, and a stream of visitors poured in steadily for over an hour. About 9 o'clock the head of a long line of buggies, wagons, omnibuses and various kinds of vehicles appeared climbing up the steep incline near the eastern outlook, and soon the area in the vicinity of the cottage was thronged with horses and wagons and farmers with their wives and families. At 9:30 a train of two cars brought Gen. Hancock and a number of distinguished visitors. The two companies of regulars were drawn up to receive them.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

They proceeded from the station to the cottage in the following order: Gen. Hancock and Col. Jones, Admiral Rowan and Gen. Sherman, Senator Evarts and Gen. Rufus Ingalls, Senator Miller and Joseph W. Drexel, Gen. Hancock's staff, Miss Drexel, her aunt and cousin, dressed in deep mourning. On the same train came the Loyal Legion, Past Assistant Commander General Gilbert A. Robinson, Brevet Brig. Gen. Charles A. Carleton, Paymaster George De Forest Barton, Brevet Lieut. Col. Floyd Clarkson, Brevet Lieut. Col. August McClark, Capt. Edmund Bunt.

The family, except Mrs. Grant, repaired to the hotel for breakfast. On their return Col. Grant and his wife, with Mrs. Sartoria, paused upon the ridge at the rear of the cottage and among the pines to scan the bright picture of mountain and valley, fresh fields and glistening leaves away to the eastward, and then the family entered the cottage and preparations began for the funeral journey. Maids and men servants were busy, and so was Stenographer Dawson, who was receiving closing suggestions from the colonel. The former will remain on the mountain at the cottage, at Col. Grant's request.

SERVICES AT THE COTTAGE.

The funeral services at the cottage commenced at 10 o'clock. An audience of 1,200 or 1,500 people had gathered in the grove in front of the cottage, the ladies seated in chairs and rustic seats. First in the ceremonies came the reading of the 90th Psalm, which was followed by prayer by Bishop Harris. "My faith looks up to Thee" was then sung and joined in by the whole assemblage.

Dr. Newman then came forward and delivered his sermon. He chose for his text the passage from Matthew xxv. 21: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant. Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord," and proceeded as follows:

Such, my brethren, is the eulogy that

God shall pronounce upon human goodness and fidelity wherever found among the sons of men. The accidental distinctions between prince and peasant, millionaire and pauper, commanding general and private soldier, are but as the dust in the balance in His estimation of personal worth. He regards not the person of any man; He looks upon the heart. If a renowned philosopher searched an ancient city for a man God is ever in search for a character, which in His sight outweighs the transitory distinctions of earth and time, and out of which are the issues of life. Tell me not what a man possesses—the beauty of Absalom, the glory of Solomon, the wealth of Dives, the eloquence of Apollon, the learning of Paul, but rather tell me what he is, in his modes of thought, in his emotional being in the trend of his passions, in the temper of his mind, in the tenor of his life, out of which come the totality of his existence and the finality of his destiny. This is the man as he is, and by it let him be judged. In the intensity of this divine light let us to-day recall the character of the illustrious man whose death a nation so tenderly mourns.

In eulogizing Grant's services in war and peace Dr. Newman said:

For his clear and certain imagination, the future loomed before him clothed with the actuality of the present. Read his military orders and they prophesy the history of the battles he fought. He foresaw the enemy's plans as though he had assisted at their councils of war. He was one of those extraordinary men who, by the supremacy of their wills, force all obstacles to do their bidding. By the promptitude of his action he left no time for its contravention. Times, places, and persons he comprehended with mathematical accuracy. Nothing escaped his penetration. Such was the perpetual calmness of his intellect that he could transact the most important affairs when the storm of battle was raging at its height. His soul was the home of hope, sustained and cheered by the certainties of his mind and the power of his faith. His was the mathematical genius of a great general, rather than of a great soldier. By this endowment he proved himself equal to the unexpected, and that with the precision of a seer. "The race is not to the swift nor the battle to the strong," because the unexpected happens to every man. The grandest campaigns are often defeats, the most brilliant plans are unaccomplished, the most wished-for opportunities are unrealized, because baffled by the unexpected at the very moment of unexpected fulfillment. But he appeared greatest in the presence of the unforeseen. Then came an inspiration as resistless as the march of a whirlwind, as when on the second night of the battle of the Wilderness, when he changed the entire front of the line of battle, and quietly said, in response to a messenger: "If Lee is my rear, I am in it."

When he rose to supreme command the nation demanded one dominant spirit, mighty to grasp, strong to execute, powerful to inspire. The country was one, the rebellion was one, and the armies of the union should be one, and the general who could mold, control, inspire an army 1,000,000 strong and make them think, feel and fight as one man was the desire of the republic. Such a one was he around whose tier a nation weeps to-day. To be everywhere present at once by his spirit and orders was in him a realized fact. He imparted to all his own spirit and all things became possible to his faith. The nation felt her mighty change and the rebellion went down beneath the power of one master mind. He was the logician of war. He conquered by logic. He reasoned out his victories. In all the annals of war, there is no such splendid reasoning on the certainty of results. Others have conquered by the superiority of material force, but he by the superiority of mind over mind. Alas! Alas! that he can no longer think for us. Doubtless, he will be best known in coming ages as the foremost soldier of the republic. Unknown generations will read his battles with wonder and admiration. In every hamlet in every metropolis, his martial form will be cast in bronze and sculptured in marble. Historians will vie with each other in paying homage to his genius; but the time will come when men everywhere will recognize the greatness and beneficence of his administration as president of the United States.

In speaking of his private character the preacher said:

And whether in camp or cabinet, in private or public, at home or abroad, how pure and commendable his moral character! Life in the camp has proved ruinous to the morals of the greatest of warriors. The excitement of a life devoted to arms, the scenes of excess and plunder to which a soldier is exposed, the absence of the restraints of home and church, tend to the worst of passions and to corruption of the best morals. But here in the presence of the dead, whose ears are forever deaf to our praise or censure, let it be our grateful duty to record that after five years in camp and field he returned to his home without a stain upon his character. His sense of justice was equalled only by his love of truth. His sense of justice was equalled only by his love of truth. He preferred honor to wealth and poverty to riches not his own. Gentle, true, and kind, gratitude was one of the noblest emotions of his soul. His words were few, but pregnant with grateful recognition. To one who has been a friend in need he declared: "I am glad to say that while there is much unblushing wickedness in the world, yet there is a compensating grandeur of soul. In my case I have not found that republicans are ungrateful, nor are the people."

Do you remind me that these are plain, homely, solid virtues? Yet they are the essential elements in public usefulness and permanent renown. Such a solid, sturdy character becomes our geography and institutions and our destiny. As he was the typical American, should we be surprised to find that his was the typical American home? His and his wife were the happy supplement of each other, their characters blending in sweetest harmony. She shared his trials and his triumphs. How tender was the scene, in the early dawn of that April day, when all thought the long-expected end had come. He gave her his watch and tenderly caressed her hand. It was all the soldier had to give to the wife of his youth. And the dying hero whispered: "I did not have you wait upon me because I knew it would distress you, but now the end draws nigh."

And out from the "swellings of Jordan" he rushed back to the shore of life to write this tender message to his son: "Wherever I am buried, promise me that your mother shall be buried by my side." It was his love for her that lifted his intellect above the ceaseless tortures of a malignant disease that he might write his "personal memoirs" that she should not want when he was gone.

And how tender was his care. To his son he said: "I hope mother will bear up bravely." To quiet her anxiety he wrote: "Do as I do—take it quietly. I give myself

not the least concern. If I knew the end was to be to-morrow I would try just as hard to get rest in the meantime." Would she keep holy vigils through the livelong night? He wrote her: "Go to sleep and feel happy; that is what I want to do and am going to try for. I am happy when I am out of pain. Consider how happy you ought to be. Good-night."

And such was the tenderness of his love and solicitude for her and hers he surprised her by a letter found after his death. He had written it secretly and carried the sacred missive day after day, knowing that she would find it at last. "Look after our children and direct them in the paths of rectitude. It would distress me far more to think that one of them could depart from an honorable, upright, and virtuous life than it would to know that they were prostrated on a bed of sickness, from which they were never to arise alive. They have never given us any cause for alarm on their account, and I earnestly pray they never will. With these few injunctions and the knowledge I have of your love and affection, and of the dutiful affection of all our children, I bid you a final farewell, until we meet in another, and I trust, a better world. You will find this on my person after my demise."

Doing nothing for show, yet he made public recognition of God by his faithful and conscientious attendance upon divine worship. He was not a bigot. While he demanded religion as the safeguard of a free people, he accorded to all the largest freedom of faith and worship. He claimed that public education should be non-sectarian, but not non-religious. His Des Moines public speech on education was not against the Roman Catholic church, but against ignorance and superstition. The order issued during the war, excluding certain Jewish traders from a given military district, did not originate with him, but came from higher authority, and was not against the religion of the Jews.

His was the beatitude: "Blessed is he that considereth the poor." Strangers might regard him indifferent to the needy; yet the poor will rise up and call him blessed. Many were the passioners of his kindly bounty. In private, unseen life he bore many of the fruits of the spirit. He loved his enemies, not as he loved his friends, but he loved them as enemies by doing them good as he had opportunity. On one of those delusive April days when hope revived in all our hearts I said to him: "You are a man of providence; God made you the instrument to save our nation, and he may have a great spiritual mission to accomplish by you, and may raise you up." With a mind clear and a voice distinct he replied: "I do not wish to proclaim it, but should He spare my life it is my intention and resolve to throw all my influence by my example in that direction."

He is gone; but shall death defeat a purpose so beneficent? Is he not mightier in his death than in his life? What home has not felt the sympathetic chord touched by the invisible hand of his terrible but patient suffering? How the embers of sectional strife have died out on the hearthstone of the nation! How political animosities have skulked away in shame from the peaceful spirit of his last moments! O! who would not even dare to die to do so much for mankind? And this was his consolation. And where in all the annals of the church shall we find a dying hour so full of divine repose. In the early light of April, when all thought the end was come, the sufferer revived. Heaven added months to a life so dear to us all. When he had recovered sufficiently I asked him:

"What was the supreme thought on your mind when eternity seemed so near?"

"The comfort of the consciousness that I had tried to live a good and honorable life," was the response that revealed the hidden life of his soul.

Again the angel of death cast his shadow over the one a nation loved. Amid the gathering gloom, I said: "You have many awaiting you on the other side." "I wish they would come and not linger long," was the answer of his Christian faith and hope. They came at last. They came to greet him with the kiss of immortality. They came to escort the conqueror over the "last enemy" to a coronation never seen on thrones of earthly power and glory. Who came? His martyred friend, Lincoln? His companion in arms, McPherson? His faithful Chief of Staff Rawlins? His great predecessor in camp and cabinet, Washington? And did not all who had died for liberty come? O calm, brave, heroic soul, sing thou the song of Christian triumph: "O, death, where is thy sting. O, grave, where is thy victory? Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory, through Jesus Christ, our Lord."

And that victory was at hand. From his view on Monday at the eastern outlook he was to ascend to behold a grander vision. Tuesday came and went. Night drew on apace, and death seemed imminent. Around his chair we knelt in prayer for some divine manifestation of comfort. Our prayer was heard. The sufferer revived. Again he wrote messages of love and wisdom. The night wore away. Wednesday dawned on hill and dale. Hope revived. His intellect was clear and his consciousness was supreme. Again he wrote, and again he whispered the wishes of his heart. As came the eventide, so came his last night. From out of that chair wherein he had sat and suffered, and wrote and prayed, tenderly he was carried to that couch from which he was never to rise. Around him we gathered and bowed in prayer to commend his departing spirit to the love and mercy of Him who gave it. He answered in monosyllabic tokens for his comfort. The train was the last to die. All were watchers on that memorable night. Recognitions were exchanged. A peaceful death and consciousness to the last breath were granted unto him. The last night had passed.

"This morning, the stars have melted into the coming light. The rosy fingered morn lifts the drapery of the night. The distant mountains stand forth again. The soft, pure light of early dawn covers earth and sky. The dewdrop sparkles on the grass and in the daisy's cup. The birds from their sylvan coverts carol the melody of a thousand songs. The world rejoices, and its many minstrels challenge the harpers of the sky. In a humble cottage, prone upon his couch, lies "our old commander." He is dying!

"This morning, and in the light of that day thousands of earnest faces flashed with renewed concern. From many a shaded lane and mountain slope, from many a farmhouse and splendid mansion, eager eyes look toward the mount of suffering and breathe a prayer to God for the one we loved. Alas! He is dead.

"This morning, it is the promise of a brighter day. The trumpeters of the skies are sounding the reveille. Their notes have reached the earth. Their notes have reached our general's ear. He has gone to join the

triumphant host. 'Tis morning in heaven! At the conclusion of the discourse the hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," was rendered very impressively by the al fresco congregation. The services ended with the benediction.

THE DEPARTURE FROM THE MOUNT.

After the sermon of Dr. Newman Gen. Hancock directed that the transfer of the coffin to the train should take place at once. The family withdrew from the veranda, and Gens. Sherman and Hancock and Senator Evarts left together. U. S. Grant Post 327, of Brooklyn, bore the remains from the cottage to the station shortly before 1 o'clock. The military were drawn up and a salute was paid the remains as they passed to the depot, and the throng stood with uncovered heads while the casket was borne to the car. The mountain train waited at the little rustic depot. Seven cars were there. Next the engine the funeral car, with open sides and solid, massive drapery, was placed. The transfer from the cottage to the train was completed without difficulty. At 1 o'clock the order to start was given. Engineer Martin shut all steam from the cylinders, and the train, standing as it did upon a grade, slowly started by its own weight and impetus down the mountain. The bluff and ridges on each side of the track was densely thronged with people. The grove south of the cottage, where the general's little grandchildren played, was alive with spectators. Every rock, every jutting point, every vantage ground was occupied. But from all the throng standing uncovered in the afternoon sunlight no sound escaped. The mountain was hushed and still, except for the heavy booming of guns thundering a grim farewell.

Sweeping about curve after curve to right and left, the train passed slowly down the mountain. On it rolled toward the plain, and away up on the mountain, by the famous eastern outlook, there was a puff of white smoke. In an instant the sound of a booming cannon echoed in the trees and rattled a volley of little echoes over and down across the plain. The artillerymen were yet bidding their farewells.

The spires of Saratoga were coming in view, and from that direction came the dull booming of the cannon planted a half mile out of the village, beside the Mt. McGregor track. Soon this battery was reached and passed, its brass guns saluting the train on its passage. The last curve was rounded, and the train straightened away parallel to the Delaware & Hudson tracks, on which, just north of the McGregor depot, the funeral train of the New York Central road was waiting, while thousands of persons were being held back by the military. The mountain train drew alongside the other train and stopped.

AT SARATOGA.

In accordance with the universal respect for the dead the business houses of Saratoga were closed soon after noon and thousands of residents and visitors wended their way toward Upper Broadway. At 1:20 o'clock the funeral train of the Delaware & Hudson road steamed up to Mt. McGregor station and passed on to the neighborhood of First and Geneva streets. At 1:27 o'clock the cannon of the United States artillery on the hill east of the gas-works announced the approach of the Mt. McGregor train, and half-minute guns were then fired until the cortege was out of sight. It was ten minutes to 2 when the train came to a halt alongside of the car Woodlawn. Thousands stood in respectful silence, with uncovered heads, the artillery buglers played a dirge, and the precious casket was removed by Post Grant from one car to the other.

The remains were lifted in silence by the guard of honor to the car Woodlawn, which was draped with black and hung with flags, and the funeral parties were transferred to their respective cars, which were all trimmed in plain black. The Brooklyn guard of honor and the six men of the Loyal Legion, with a detachment of regulars entered the dead car; also two men of Wheeling Post, Grand Army of the Republic. Soon after 2 o'clock Superintendent Voorhees bade Conductor Thornton to give the signal to start, and the impressive and heavy train moved through the throngs and away from Saratoga.

There were nine cars in the New York Central train. Next to the engine came the funeral car Woodlawn. The other cars were occupied as follows: Car No. 2, clergy and Dr. Douglas; third, the sons and notable mourners; fourth, Gen. Hancock and staff; fifth, Governor Hill and staff; sixth, the press; seventh and eighth, the military escort; ninth, the baggage.

The scene in Saratoga was most impressive and never to be forgotten by those who witnessed it. The village church bells and the fire-alarms tolled forth their deep-mouthed tones. The cannons on the hillside thundered the sounds familiar to the chieftain in his prime, and the hearts of parents were responsive to the general mourning as they held their children aloft that they might realize the fact that the nation's greatest man was passing to his grave. At all the railroad crossings here large crowds of people were gathered to witness the passage of the funeral-train through the town, and at some of them special decorations were erected with emblems of mourning. Broadway was crowded far above and below.

Reception of the Remains at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 5.—The funeral train passed slowly through Saratoga at 2:30. A vast crowd had assembled, the bells tolled, and an expression of sad interest was manifested on every face. An "emblem of mourning" had been placed on every car, and a "cavalry" of men, open toward the rear, and its full complement of occupants, the train ran slowly until the outskirts were reached, and then increased its speed to fifteen miles an hour.

At Ballston another assemblage stood uncovered as the train dashed swiftly by. The long platform of Round Lake station was occupied by at least 2,000 people. At

Mechanicsville and the other small places crowds of several hundred were in holiday attire at the depots. At West Troy salutes were fired. Precisely at 3:40, the schedule time, the train came to a halt in Albany at Spencer street. The funeral car, heavily draped, drawn by six black horses in funeral trappings, was in waiting, and after a short delay the casket was transferred to it. At 3:53 the order was given to start. The procession consisted of three divisions, composing armed and uniformed military organizations, veterans of the war of the rebellion, civic associations and citizens in general, headed by a platoon of police, Gen. Hancock and staff immediately following. Then came Gen. Joseph B. Carr, and just following the remains Governor Hill and staff.

The column moved through North Pearl street to State street, to Eagle, to Washington avenue, to Knox, to State, to the capitol, where it halted and formed a line on the south side of State street, the right resting on Hawk street. A score of bands were scattered throughout the procession and played solemn funeral marches. Enormous concourses of people lined every street of the line of march. The pack and jam at times defied the efforts of the police to preserve sufficient room for the pageant. The crowds in Albany were far vaster than those present at the funerals of either Lincoln or Garfield. It is supposed that not less than 250,000 strangers visited the city Tuesday.

The casket was borne into the capitol at 5:30 and was taken immediately to an anteroom adjoining the main corridor where the inclined rest, draped with the national colors, under a truly grand and imposing canopy, awaited its sacred burden. The undertakers were in waiting, and rapidly removed the purple and glass lids. It was found that the jarring attending the removing from Mt. McGregor had, in a certain degree, disturbed the remains. This trouble was quickly rectified. Embalmer Sullivan then applied a white wash to the face and left hand, supposedly to improve it, but quite the contrary effect was produced—it gave the face the appearance of having been sprinkled with flour, and a new ghastliness was added.

LYING IN STATE.

Exactly at 6 o'clock the casket was placed on the rest in the corridor. The doors were opened and the members of the state senate entered, two abreast, divided at the foot of the casket and passed out of the capitol by the private entrance. The members of the assembly followed, and then came the public, four abreast, white, black, old, young, rich, poor, the lame and stalwart, beauty and ugliness—in short, a heterogeneous mass of humanity that is only seen together when some extraordinary event is happening. Eight thousand passed during the first hour, and for two hours this was the rate. Then a slight decrease was perceptible. Seven thousand people passed quickly by between 8 and 9. At 9:20 Col. Grant and his two brothers, escorted by Governor Hill, entered the capitol by the private entrance. The inside doors were closed for a moment to permit the brothers to look upon the dead. An expression of pain flitted over the colonel's face as he looked, the ghastliness of the face referred to having occurred since last he looked upon the familiar lineaments. They looked but a moment, and then hurried away.

Great praise is due Gen. Hancock and his aides for his admirable planning and execution of the countless details of the funeral journey. Thus far, not the slightest hitch or accident has occurred, and the precision with which every arrangement has been carried out attests the wisdom of the determination that placed the obsequies in the hands of a military commander.

It is estimated that between 80,000 and 100,000 people will have viewed the remains when the doors are closed at 10:30 Wednesday morning.

At midnight the German singing societies assembled in the capitol park, 230 strong, and sang dirges in a solemn and most impressive manner.

At 12 o'clock p. m. the great concourse of people were still passing rapidly by the casket and there were no indications of any diminution of the crowds upon the streets. At 1 p. m. the crowd passing through the capitol thinned out considerably, but they were still coming in single file. The total number passing the casket up to 1 o'clock was 39,300. The features of the corpse were ghastly. The whitish color which gives the corpse a ghost-like appearance had been lessened somewhat by turning off some of the electric lights in the catafalque, thereby throwing the face more in the shade. It is thought colored globes would have been more properly used. At 2 p. m. a few stragglers were still passing the casket.

Gen. Sherman, Vice Admiral Rowan, Gen. Hancock, and the Grant brothers dined with Governor Hill at 6 o'clock. Gen. Sherman took the evening train for New York.

Time on the Turf.

MONMOUTH PARK, N. J., Aug. 4.—The first race Tuesday was 1/2 mile: Swift first, Richard L. second, Sutter third; time, 1:33 1/2. Second race, 3/4 mile: Brown Duke first, Brambleton second, Pokomoke third; time, 1:20. Third race, 3/4 mile: Pontiac first, Louisville second, Richmond third; time, 1:17. Fourth race, 1 1/4 miles: East Lynne first, Unrest second, Blast third; time, 2:09 1/2. Fifth race, 1 mile: Inconstant first, Aurelius second, Marsh Redon third; time, 1:45 1/2. Sixth race, steeplechase over short course: Puritan first, Jim McGowan second, Sandoval third; time, 3:22 1/2.

The Westminster Abbey Services.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The memorial services at Westminster abbey, Tuesday, were attended by many eminent Englishmen and Americans, including the duke of Cambridge, Lord Salisbury, Mr. Gladstone, the marquis of Lorne, Lord Wolseley, Chief Justice Waite, and Senators Edmunds and Hawley. Canon Farrar pronounced the eulogy. The historic building was crowded and thousands of people gathered outside.

The flags on the Osborne house, Windsor palace, and the royal yachts were lowered during the services in the abbey.

Mrs. Grant En Route.

MT. MCGREGOR, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Sartoris, and the other female members of the household, left Tuesday on the 4 p. m. train for New York, stating that they were going directly through. It is reported, however, that they took this course in order to conceal the fact that they were to stop at Albany, thus avoiding publicity.

A RIGID BACKBONE

WHAT THE DISGUSTED CATTLE-MEN FIND IN WASHINGTON.

Rebuked for Wasting Precious Time, and Informed That They Must Move—Gen. Sheridan's Report on the Troubles with Mr. Lo.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 5.—The delegation of lease-holders and cattlemen and others interested in an extension of the forty days allowed by the president's proclamation for the evacuation of the Indian territory, were received by the president and Secretary Lamar at the executive mansion at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. The cattlemen were introduced to the president by Senator Cockrell. Ex-Representative Pollard read the resolutions adopted by the lease-holders, setting forth that interests aggregating \$7,000,000 and affecting many states and cities were involved, and that one-half the total amount invested might be sacrificed by the execution of the proclamation. This resolution declared it to be impossible to properly move or provide other ranches for the cattle, set forth the various arguments in detail, and asked for an extension of time until next April, promising prompt and energetic preparations for evacuation. Messrs. Moore and Mumford, of Kansas City, made statements of the financial losses and panic likely to be occasioned by the execution of the order, and Col. Dunning, of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Cattle company, reviewed the hardships and losses involved in an enforced move at short notice at this season.

The president, after listening attentively to the resolutions and remarks, replied:

GENTLEMEN: The application for an extension of time or modification of this order is inadmissible. You appear to overlook the vital question of public interest and policy involved. We have recently seen the panic that a very small Indian outbreak occasions, and the fear and horror which it carries to all the people in the vicinity. To prevent such outbreaks, and to ascertain the cause of disturbance, we have sent our highest military officer and chief Indian authority to the scene, and we report that the trouble with the Indians arises from the presence of cattlemen upon their grounds. He reports that the entire army is required to guard against troubles arising from this cause and that they will continue as long as the leases hold. It is true the Indians in most instances consented to the leases, but they now find in them a source of trouble and dissatisfaction and disension. It is true the interior department tacitly approved these leases, but always with the provision that they could be nullified on short notice. The question resolves itself into a contest between private interests involving pecuniary loss and inconvenience and the all-important public interests of peace, safety and good government.

Delay until next spring under these circumstances is out of the question. This order cannot be modified. This order was carefully considered before it was issued and carefully reviewed and indorsed in cabinet consultation. Three days after its issue absolute assurance was given that it could not be amended, and yet twelve precious days have now been wasted.

We desire to avoid unnecessary loss and inconvenience to you although some is inevitable. Whatever indulgence is granted will have to be on satisfactory evidence of energetic efforts during the time allowed. There is no limit to energy and ingenuity, and I can not but think that this order can be complied with. It must be. I must ask your co-operation in carrying out this necessary work, relieving the army of this charge, and the settlers of this constant menace and danger, and the government will in turn endeavor to protect you from unnecessary loss.

No reply was made to the president's remarks.

Gen. Sheridan's report on the condition of affairs in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservations, and the cattlemen's leases in the Indian territory was made public Tuesday. Gen. Sheridan, upon his arrival, learned from Indian Agent Dyer that the leasing of reservation lands and the presence of many whites had a tendency to breed discontent and dissatisfaction among the Indians. He then consulted some of the Indian chiefs, and the burden of their complaint was the leasing of the lands of their reservations, which they had opposed, whenever opportunity was afforded, in the strongest terms. They complained that many of their ponies had been stolen and their small herds of cattle robbed by cattleman cowboys. Gen. Sheridan blames Indian Agent Miles for much of their trouble. Interviews with Indian chiefs who had signed leases showed that they had been imposed upon by Miles. Gen. Sheridan saw the leaseholders, who claimed that a general council was held, and that chiefs and head men representing 95 per cent. of the Indians consented to leasing the lands. Whether this be correct or not, he says, is hard to determine now. He estimates that 210,000 cattle are on the leased lands. The rent has been paid and the lessees have fulfilled their contracts, although the Indians have done much to aggravate them by killing their stock when rations were short. The ranches of these lessees, however, without fault of theirs, have become the headquarters of a roving, restless class of adventurers, who are lawless and uncontrollable, and whose influence on the Indians is of the worst character when friendly, and leads to theft and sometimes murder when at enmity.

In concluding, the general recommends in the strongest term a complete reorganization of the affairs of the reservation. "There are," he says, "within its limits too many white people who have no business there. These should be obliged to leave at once, and no one allowed to remain who is not officially connected with the agency or with the military post." With a view of regulating this white population, Gen. Sheridan recommends a military officer as agent, and says the Indians blame the agent and employees for causing the excitement, which has prevailed there for some weeks past, by threatening to disarm the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and adds:

Therefore the agent's power is gone, and I doubt if it can be restored except by absolute subjugation or placing here new officials in whom the Indians will have faith. Fairness, justice and above all, patience should govern in dealing with them. They cannot be expected to do in a day or two, or in a long series of years, what their eastern brethren, the Cherokees and Choctaws have

done. They are plain Indians—nomad and meat eaters—and have never, until very recently, even attempted to till the soil, and any other than slow progress must not be expected, unless it be the desire of the government to accomplish their civilization by enforced means.

Base Ball.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—The following base ball scores were reported Tuesday: League games: At Boston—Boston 4, Detroit 2; at Providence—Providence 3, St. Louis 4; at New York—New York 7, Buffalo 1; at Philadelphia—Philadelphia 3, Chicago 13. Association games: At Cincinnati—Cincinnati 4, Pittsburg 1; at Baltimore—Athletics 1, Baltimore 5; at St. Louis—St. Louis 3, Louisville 3.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4. The market quotations on the board of trade to-day were as follows: Wheat—No. 2 August, opened 87 1/2c, closed 87 1/2c; September, opened 89 1/2c, closed 89 1/2c; October, opened 92 1/2c, closed 92 1/2c. Corn—No. 2 August, opened 46c, closed 46 1/2c; September, opened 45 1/2c, closed 46 1/2c; October, opened 45c, closed 45 1/2c. Oats—No. 2 August, opened 25 1/2c, closed 26 1/2c; September, opened 25 1/2c, closed 26 1/2c; October, opened 25 1/2c, closed 26 1/2c. Pork—August, opened \$9.07 1/2, closed \$9.05; September, opened \$9.15, closed \$9.12 1/2; October, opened \$9.22 1/2, closed \$9.20 1/2. Lard—August, opened \$6.42 1/2, closed \$6.37 1/2.

Livestock—The Union Stock yards reports the following range of prices: Hogs—Market opened dull and weak and prices 10 1/2c lower; light grades, \$4.70 to \$5.20; rough packing, \$4.20 to \$4.40; heavy packing, \$4.40 to \$4.70. Cattle—Weak; shipping, \$4.70 to \$5.00; butchers, \$3.00 to \$4.25; stockers, \$3.00 to \$4.30; Texans, \$2.90 to \$4.00. Sheep—Slow; common to fair, \$2.00 to \$3.00; good to choice, \$3.85 to \$4.10.

Produce: Butter—Gilt-edged creamery, 17 1/2c; fancy dairy, 15 1/2c; packing, 16 1/2c per lb. Eggs—10 1/2c per doz. Potatoes—75c to \$1.25 per bbl. Poultry—Spring chickens, 13 1/2c to 13c, and old hens, 9 1/2c to 10c per lb. Apples—New, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per bbl. Berries—Black and red raspberries, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per 24-pt case; black raspberries, \$1.50 to \$1.60 per 16-qt. case; blueberries, \$1.75 to \$2.00 per 16-qt. case; blackberries, \$2.25 to \$2.50 per 16-qt. case.

New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4. Wheat—Opened heavy and 1/2c lower; subsequently recovered from decline and advanced 1/2c to 3/4c, with less doing; No. 1 white, nominal; No. 2 red September, \$1.01 1/2; October, \$1.03 1/2 to \$1.04 1/2; November, \$1.05 1/2 to \$1.06 1/2; December, \$1.07 1/2 to \$1.08 1/2; January, \$1.09 1/2. Corn—1/2c higher and very quiet; mixed western spot, 51 1/2c; future, 51 1/2c to 53 1/2c. Oats—1/2c better and fairly active; western, 37 1/2c. Provision—Beef, steady; new extra, \$10.00. Pork, dull; new mess, \$11.50 to \$11.75. Lard, firm and very quiet; steam-rendered, \$6.77 1/2.

FRANK JAMES SELLS A HORSE.

A Well-Trained Specimen of the Equine Race—Feats Performed.

[St. Joe Gazette.]

A few days ago Dr. A. V. Banas, desiring a few days' rest and recreation, took a run down to Excelsior springs, in Clay county. As is generally known, these noted springs are not far distant from the country residence of Dr. Samuels, whose wife is the mother of Frank James. Now that danger no longer lurks in every pathway, notwithstanding the fact that Frank lives in Jackson county, fifty miles away, there are few weeks that are allowed to pass by that he does not mount one of his thoroughbred steeds in the morning and that night seek rest under the roof which sheltered him in his innocent childhood.

Frank was making one of his periodical visits to the old farm while Dr. Banas was sojourning at the springs, and by some means the doctor learned of the wonderful traits and peculiarities of a horse ridden down into Clay by the ex-outlaw. Now, if there is any one thing on earth that Dr. Banas likes better than all others it is a fine horse, and being in need of such an animal, he concluded to pay Frank a visit. An hour and a half's drive landed the doctor at the Samuels place, where he introduced himself and received a most cordial and hospitable greeting from Mrs. Samuels and her son Frank. Dr. Samuels being absent at a church meeting. In due course of time Dr. Banas explained the object of the visit, and asked of Frank to be shown his horse. "Certainly," said he, and leading the way to the barn-yard, halted at the gate and in a sharp, shrill tone cried out, "Come here, Buck!"

A magnificent specimen of the equine race, 6 years old, and a beautiful sorrel whose every act and motion bespoke the thoroughbred, emerged from a shed where he had taken refuge from the scorching rays of the sun, and, approaching his master, stopped at the gate which separated them, and stood there trembling like an aspen leaf.

"That is the way to have a horse," said Frank. "Learn them to run after you, and don't run after them."

Frank then made Buck perform a number of tricks and obey several commands, when the doctor asked to be shown the qualities of the intelligent animal as a roaster. Frank hitched Buck to a light buggy and invited the doctor to take a seat by his side. Frank took the reins, which were really superfluous, as Buck was controlled by the commands of his master. When the horse would be going at full speed under a close rein Frank would drop the ribbons and make Buck change from one gait to another and turn in any desired direction by a single word.

Being satisfied with Buck as a buggy animal, the doctor asked to be shown his said horse. If Buck excelled as a buggy horse, he was perfection under the saddle, and performed feats never attempted even by trick horses in circuses. The doctor was more than satisfied with the horse, and, being told his price, closed the trade instantly.

Improving the Piano Player's Fingers.

[New York Cor. Inter Ocean.]

The feat of covering an octave on the keys of a piano is too much for the small hands of some girls, and a surgical operation for adding to the spreading capacity of the fingers has come into considerable vogue. It consists in dividing certain fibrous bands in the little finger. Most of the pupils of a certain professor of music have submitted to it. There is not much pain involved, and no disfigurement. The improved finger is left with none of the dependence upon its nearest neighbor which is the natural characteristic. One of the students was telling me about it. She declared it to be a perfect success.

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INSTITUTE NOTES.

+Number work is attracting great interest, and visitors are numerous during the morning hours given to Miss Kennedy's work.

The first step in number is one of the most important.

The children handle the objects themselves,—thus mind and muscle are trained together, and illustrate the juvenile axiom, "Children learn by doing."

The language of subtraction is a very difficult thing to master.

The first work is done in this wise:

The child has two objects in one hand, two flags, for example. Looking directly at the flags he says, "two flags less one flag" (looking at the flag he is about to put out of sight) "leaves one flag" (the child now looks directly at the remaining flag, the other is put out of sight).

The second step is to have the teacher handle the objects, and the pupils translates the motions made by the teacher as she handles the objects very promptly.

The third step is to have the teacher tell a story, the children repeating the story in the language of arithmetic.

Illustration: Teacher. "I saw two boys going down the street, but at the corner one boy went into a house."

Pupil. "Two boys less one boy leaves one boy."

Teaching figures was the important work of the morning.

Miss Kennedy placed a single figure at a time upon the board, and had the "Roses" answer; but when she placed 3 + 3 upon the board, and asked the class to bring objects, it was very apparent that the children could not translate readily, although two of the class have been in the school a year.

Rapid translation of numbers is a valuable assistant, and to be able to do this work every step must be watched with care that only a zealous teacher will give.

Beginning writing, when and how are questions that puzzles many teachers.

Miss Kennedy begins the work by teaching straight up and down lines, found first in objects, as the vertical edges of the window frame, a box and table.

The cracks in the floor are straight lying down lines.

It is not the pupil who tells of the apparent objects in a room, but the one that searches for hidden things that receives the greatest benefit.

+Ho, ye who are not in the dictionary work! Are you aware of the interesting time we are having? Follow with us the tongue windings of this list of words for recreation's sake: Parasol, patent, patron, plover, plait, pommel, pronunciation, pooh, rise (as a noun), route, salve, stomacher, sirup, scourge, soot, aceti, spinage, poniard, paths. Did you stumble? Are you sure you are right?

+Monday's work in language was on the use of personal and relative pronouns. The discussion as to the best means of introducing "words used instead of" and those "relating to" nouns, was carried on in a spirited manner.

It comes quite natural for the child to use *he, she* and *it* and their possessive and objective forms, instead of the name words. A few well directed sentences soon set this matter right, but there must be a continual drill upon the harder forms of the relative to establish them in the young pupils vocabulary.

+Sentences containing all the uses of the relative were handled and the position of preposition, relative, subject of clause, and predicate of clause duly noted. This subject as to the position of all the parts of the subordinate clause is a fine thing to present to pupils at this stage of the work. They soon fall in with the forms of these clauses and once gotten correctly they have a new and expressive addition to their sentences. In this kind of sentence-work there is a chance for the teacher and pupils to go deep into their store-house of sentences and bring forth all samples they have in stock. There is not much danger of over-doing the business.

GEOGRAPHY.

+Special attention is being given to a method which enables teachers and pupils to produce the wall maps required by their school.

Not a teacher in the institute should neglect this, and not a school director who reads it should forget that every teacher in attendance has an opportunity to acquire ability. If your teacher cannot teach her pupils to make good and exact wall maps, would it not be well for you to know the reason why.

We here indicate the method used in making these maps.

Find first a map in your geography that suits you. Draw squares upon it with a pencil, say inch square.

Next draw larger squares upon the paper you intend to use for the wall map. If you have drawn inch squares upon the map in the book and wish to make the wall map five times as long and wide, draw five-inch squares upon the paper.

The paper used may be just such paper as dry goods merchants use, but should be in large sheets, and be heavy clear

grained paper.

Or a heavier letter paper may be gotten from the tailors who use it for patterns.

When the squares are drawn on both map and paper, carefully draw the outlines in the squares upon the paper.

Get two or three little brushes of camel hair, such as usually sell for a penny. It is merely a brush in a quill and is without a handle. With a knife cut the brush short till it is a mere stub.

You may now color the outlines of your new maps with ink, using such colors as you prefer.

Write no names upon the map but locate such places as you wish to name by numbers and make a list of these numbers with names to correspond. Write this list, if you choose, upon the back of the map.

The map may be lettered upon the margin and furnished with a reference under if you choose.

Places of importance not found upon the original map, but taken from other maps, may now be added and you can have a very complete and a very beautiful map.

Let the map be mounted by sticking it with mucilage to a top and bottom strip of moulding. Enough moulding can be had at the lumber yard for a dime. Or fifteen cents will buy a bundle of lath and one of your school boys will plane them for you.

This map work can be done by pupils, and we know one school in Lee county pretty well furnished with outline maps of this kind, which were made by the pupils and of which they are justly proud.

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SENT C. O. D.

A splendid willow-basket carriage, brussels mat, fine steel springs, handsome parasol top, solid bent handles, novelty brace and warranted, only \$5. Send two cent stamp for Illustrated Catalogue. 1000 carriages in stock, over 80 styles to select from. I pay all express charges to all points within 300 miles. L.C. SPENCER'S TOY FACTORY, 21 W. Madison Street, Chicago.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 5, 1885

AT ONE HALF PRICE

300 PAIR OF GLOVES 300

COTTON GLOVES,
LISLE THREAD GLOVES,
KID GLOVES,
SILK GLOVES.

All over Embroideries,
Hamburg Edgings,
Oriental Laces,
White Dress Goods,
Lawn,
Organdies,
Nunsveillings, etc., at

S. G. AUSTIN AND CO'S!

Here is a bargain! 100 yards all
wool black nunsveillings, 40 in-
ches wide, at the ex-
treme low price of
35c per yard.

—Miss Lonnie Stevens was here this
week visiting friends.

—Rock River is somewhat swollen, con-
sidering the season of the year.

—Clarence Warriner is here from Paw
Paw attending the Institute.

—A special meeting of the Hose Com-
pany will be held at their rooms to-night.

—W. P. Hobart left yesterday for
Bloomington. Louie Edwards will be
found at his bench during his temporary
absence.

—The death of James A. Galt, a promi-
nent citizen of Sterling, is announced by
the *Gazette*. The deceased was aged fifty-
eight years and had resided in Sterling
since 1846.

—Earnest, a three year old son of Thos.
Trip, of North Dixon, fell from a ham-
mock and severely cut his tongue. Miss
Doctor Garrison attended upon the little
sufferer.

—People of the east have talked much
of the terrible cyclones of the west, but
now they know how it is themselves, as
we may judge from our dispatches from
eastern Pennsylvania.

—Alfred Bayliss, Secretary of White-
side county agricultural society, sends as
complimentary ticket to the fair which
commences at Sterling September 8th.
These fairs are always well conducted.

—Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Lipe left on Mon-
day evening for Sterling where they will
visit friends until Thursday when they
will depart for their new home in Lincoln,
Nebraska. Dixon's loss is Lincoln's gain.

—The Sterling *Gazette* says that W. A.
Sanborn, H. S. Street and W. R. Cobb
left for Springfield. They will be joined
at Port Byron Junction by Senator W.
C. Snyder. The mission of the four is to
lay before the Commissioners on the Sol-
diers' and Sailors' Home the claims of
Sterling and its advantages as a site for
said building.

—The annual Camp Meeting of Dixon
District will be held on the camp ground
at Franklin Grove, commencing August
19th. Two of the Bishops will be present
and preach. A daily paper will be pub-
lished by the association which will give
reports of sermons, accounts of services
and other interesting reading matter and
which will be sent to any address for
thirty cents. Subscriptions may be hand-
ed to any Methodist pastor.

—The little girls of Dixon have organ-
ized an association the object of which is
to procure funds for charitable purposes;
and not in all the list of innumerable
charities that attract our sympathy is
there one more worthy than that of the
Foundling's Home of Chicago. The little
Misses are now preparing for a fair, to be
held at the Sample-Room of the Nachusa
House. Their work should be encour-
aged. Ladies should send articles, home-
made or otherwise, as donations, to be
sold at the fair. Maud Eustace is pres-
ident and Gertrude Orvis Secretary.

—The impression has spread abroad
that our editorial contemporary, Fritzie—
probably judging from his quiet and dig-
nified appearance in his daily walks about
the streets in search of items for the news-
paper—is not as frisky as a journalist
should be. But this is an error. In his
editorial there are indubitable evidence
that he wields a nimble pencil. Certainly
quick in imitation. Behold now how
quickly Fritzie catches on. Look over
the *EVENING TELEGRAPH* of a Tuesday
and mark how well he copies into his pa-
per any fresh idea, or even any odd word
or unusual expression which may appear
in these editorial columns.

—The Dixon band last evening took a
little jaunt down to Sterling where they
repaired to the home of the newly mar-
ried couple, Mr. and Mrs. Echternach and
tendered the bride and groom a serenade.
They were greeted cordially and treated
to a very fine banquet. A good time was
enjoyed. The bride is a daughter of James
Holley, one of the old residents here.

—There is now a pleasant party of camp-
ers at the Andrus cottage recently erected
on a pleasant island in Rock river, about
three miles below Castle Rock. The com-
pany consists of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Bard-
well; Mr. and Mrs. George Morris; Miss
Aggie Howell and Will Morris. Mrs. L.
Andrus will join the party some day this
week. Mr. L. Andrus came down from
the camp this afternoon and reports the
company in fine spirits.

—The Paw Paw *Times* is somewhat
troubled on account of an omission made
by this paper in publishing the proceed-
ing of the last meeting of the Board of
Supervisors. The editor closes his re-
marks with this earnest enquiry:

"Will the Supervisors discriminate when
they come to pay for the printing? If the
TELEGRAPH gets \$5.00 for its short report
we want \$6.66 for our full report."

To which *THE TELEGRAPH* will reply
that it hopes that the Board will do the
fair thing. The idea, however, strikes us
that the editor of the *Times* has received
fully his share for publishing the proceed-
ings for the county. There was a time
when his pay was some three or four
hundred per cent greater than *THE TELE-
GRAPH* received for the same work, pub-
lishing the proceedings of the Board of
Supervisors. The pay, however, then was
not more than it should be. Newspapers of
the county when publishing the proceed-
ings of the Board earn, in the necessary
work of the printers and space occupied
in their paper, fifteen to twenty-five dol-
lars, but receive from the county only the
paltry sum of five dollars. Truly the
Times is not gracious in its effort to con-
vey the idea that this paper was intending
a wrong in the omission which was recti-
fied as soon as possible.

Sterling Fair Notes.

No wonder the Sterling Fair is always
strong in the Cattle department. The
premiums offered exceed those offered by
any other County Fair in the State.

The premiums offered by the Sterling
Fair, for Cattle, aggregate \$934.

Nine hundred dollars for Races at the
Sterling Fair, Sep. 8, 9, 10, 11—1885.
Write to Geo. G. Keefer, Supt., Sterling.

The Sterling Fair offers \$638 in pre-
miums for Horses and Mules.

Liberal premiums are offered for Paint-
ings, Drawings, Statuary and Decorative
Art Work by the Sterling Fair.

The Sterling Fair for 1885 will be held
Sept. 8, 9, 10 and 11. The premiums of-
fered aggregate \$4,250. Competition
open to the world. No entry fees. Write
to "Secretary Sterling Fair," Sterling, Ill.,
for Premium List and Entry blank.

From Ashton.

Mrs. Nickey and children, of Chicago,
are with relatives.

Mrs. King and Miss Lulu Payne are
visiting friends at Atkinson.

Mrs. Veach of Wautseka, is with her
sister, Mrs. Frank Taylor.

Master Freddie Smith, of Dixon, spent
a week with his aunt, Mrs. O. F. Wilbur.
Miss Winnie Foreman returned home
Saturday. Miss Cora Hardesty accom-
panied her.

It's rumored that one of our dry good
stores will soon move to Iowa. An at-
traction for the book-keeper.

Our visitors have been, Miss Stroup, of
Dixon; Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Timothy, of
Franklin Grove. Dot.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

Mares and Horses, of any grade, will be
purchased at a fair price, for a few days,
at McKenney & Hackett's livery stable,
Dixon.
d496t1 w820t1 J. B. GOULD.

FAIR.

In aid of Foundling Home, of Chicago,
at the Nachusa House, August 6th, 1885
Doors open at seven o'clock sharp; ad-
mission, 5 cents; refreshments extra.

COMMITTEE.

Julia Orvis, Annie Eustace,
Gertrude Chappell, Bessie Camp,
Maud Eustace, Gertrude Orvis,
Anna Taylor, DeWitt Orvis.

Barber Shop and Bath Rooms.

D. M. Luker, at the Nachusa House
barber shop and bath rooms is always on
hand and ready to serve customers

Insurance.

The German Insurance Company of
Freeport, Illinois, have appointed as their
agent for Lee County, John Hess, of
Dixon, who is legally authorized to soli-
citate for applications as follows: On farm
houses and contents therein, live stock,
such as horses, cattle, sheep and swine,
on detached dwellings in towns, the con-
tents therein, stores and stocks of mer-
chandise, against loss by fire, lightning
and tornadoes. The public is invited.

Dixon, Ill., July 27, 1885.
409w1. 819w1.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Rich oil strikes have been made in the
Cogleyrun field, in Clarion county, Penn-
sylvania.

A steamer from Cienfuegos has arrived at
Delaware breakwater with three cases of
yellow fever on board.

The exports of merchandise from the port of
New York during the past seven days
were valued at \$6,218,866.

The visible supply of wheat is estimated
by the New York produce exchange at 39,-
407,948 bushels, and of corn 3,758,804
bushels.

Thirty-two fourth-class postmasters were
appointed Tuesday for Indiana, six for
Illinois, twelve for Iowa, and one for
Michigan.

Governor Roodly, of Ohio, says he is not
a candidate for re-election, but will accept
the nomination if tendered him by the
Democratic convention.

The English parliamentary elections will
be held in the third week of November. Mr.
Gladstone, if his health permits, will take
the stump in Midlothian in October.

At a meeting of the commissioners ap-
pointed to select a site for the Illinois Sol-
diers' and Sailors' home, held at Springfield
Tuesday, applications were received in be-
half of fifty-two cities and towns.

James Salts, an elderly farmer of Jones
county, Iowa, has been arrested for the
murder of his wife, whose body was buried
in a pasture last Saturday. He had been
married to his victim thirty years.

The Phoenix distillery, at Chicago, was
destroyed by fire Tuesday morning. The
loss is \$100,000; insurance, \$35,000. The
village of Milford, Wis., has been almost
entirely wiped out by fire. The losses by
the recent fire at Toronto are now placed
at \$750,000 the insurance being about \$300,-
000.

There is no abatement of the cholera epi-
demic in Spain, and the mortality continues
appalling. Two hundred prisoners in the
Cartagena jail are down with the scourge,
and their fellow criminals have made an
organized effort to escape, which was sup-
pressed by the soldiery. A panic exists at
Marseilles, France, where eighty persons
have died from cholera during the past few
days and many persons are fleeing the city.

Scenes of desolation and ruin mark the
path of Monday's tornado on both sides of
the Delaware river. Seven persons are
known to have been killed and about 100
wounded in Philadelphia and Camden and
the total loss is estimated at \$500,000. Por-
tions of Michigan, Iowa, and other western
states were visited Monday evening by a
severe storm of rain and hail, which did
much damage to crops.

In the house of lords, Tuesday, the mar-
quis of Salisbury said the present govern-
ment had done nothing to disturb the agree-
ment made by Earl Granville with Russia
as to Zululand, but considered itself
bound by Lord Dufferin's pledge that the
issue of the pending negotiations could not be fore-
told, but in any event the government
would continue the policy which is necessary
for the security of India.

Thirty half-breeds concerned in the Riel
rebellion entered pleas of guilty to treason-
felony at Regina Tuesday. Two of the
prisoners were discharged, and sentence on
the others deferred for eight
days. Riel has written to the
United States consul at Winnipeg, asking
the appointment of an international com-
mission to determine his sanity. Petitions
for his pardon are being numerously signed
by the French-Canadians, who are raising
a fund to enable him to take an appeal.

How the Canadian Indians Fight.

[Toronto Globe.]

A gentleman who has spent many years
among the Indians and half-breeds in the
northwest declared that they have attained
a remarkable proficiency in the use of the
rifle. Their aim is unerring, and they sel-
dom fail to bring down their game. In years
gone by, when a buffalo hunt was the great
event in the life of these people, he had
many opportunities of observing their skill,
which was simply marvelous. On these oc-
casions everything bearing in the remotest
degree upon the chase was left to a captain,
who gave the word for the attack. Un-
til then not a move could be made.

Sad havoc was made in the rank of the
buffalo by these natives of the prairie, al-
though armed with only an old flint-rock
rifle. Powder was carried in a horn, strung
across the shoulder, and the balls, thirty-
two to a pound, in the month. Thus equip-
ped and mounted, the hunter engaged in the
chase. After discharging his rifle, his steel
was gripped by the knee and kept running in
the direction desired, the powder was deftly
slipped into the chamber, and holding the
barrel to his mouth the ball was dropped
into its place; then striking the rifle across
the knee, causing the ball and powder to
come together, the hunter was again ready
for another shot. The loading of their
rifles is thus done in a moment. If with
such poor and antiquated rifles such won-
derful results were accomplished it is not
difficult to account for the deadly effects of
their fire in the Duck Lake fight, armed as
they were with the most improved weapons
of modern warfare.

Grumbler's a Hundred Years Ago.

[Cor. Baltimore American.]

One hundred years ago there was very
little joy in this country. No mention of
any Fourth of July celebration is made in
the papers of that time, and it seems that
the day was allowed to pass without recog-
nition. This is largely accounted for by
the fact that the people then were in sore
straits for money. The newspapers of July
1785 are filled with complaints about hard
times. One of them gave vent as follows:
"We are going to the Devil as fast as we
can—Our Money is gone—Our Trade is
ruined—Our Countrymen are no longer vir-
tuous, and our Countrywomen are no
longer industrious."

As a remedy for this, the editor says to
the ladies: "Strip off your Trash and put it
in the fire—Get up at 5 o'clock in the Morn-
ing, and instead of Sauntering your time
away in the Mall with a Parcel of idle young
Fellows, take a Broom in your Hand and
sweep out the House."

To the gentlemen he speaks more briefly.
He says: "Instead of opening your Stores
at 9 o'clock, rise at the Dawn of Day."

This shows that there were pessimists 100
years ago just as there are to-day, and their
pessimism accomplished about as much then
as it does now.

WAYNE H. PARKS & CO'S

New Dry Goods Store

CORNER MAIN AND HENNEPIN STS.,

WILL BE OPEN TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC AUGUST 1,

Concerning Calico.

[Lowell (Mass.) Courier.]

There is no sentiment—at least there is no
patriotic sentiment—in fashion or in trade.
If prints have gone out of fashion print cloth
mills must go out of fashion too. And the
manufacturer who wants to keep afloat
must do as the politician often does—change
his principles as fast as the public does. But
there is a deeper and more recondit cause
for even the calico depression than a change
of fashion. Every branch of business in
every quarter of the globe is suffering from
a similar disease. It comes and goes as mys-
teriously as rheumatism. Bye and by it will
disappear, and we shall wonder where it has
gone to, as we now wonder where it comes
from.

There is besides a very practical reason
why more calico is not worn—the women
say it does not pay to buy it. The quality
is not what it was years ago. A pound of
cotton is spread over more yards of cloth,
making it thinner and less durable. Much
of the calico in the market is not worth
making up, and hence is neglected. If
there was a general agreement among manu-
facturers to produce a better grade of
goods, there is no doubt that print dresses
would replace many of other materials.

The Artist's Model of Romance.

[News Letter.]

The model, as Theophile Gautier described
her in one his "salons," exists no longer,
whether male or female. "Here and there,"
he says "may be seen some strange individ-
ual, completely stroking his magnificent
beard like that of the 'Moses' of Michael
Angelo. Admire me, he seems to say, I am
Jupiter, the Doge of Venice, Peter the
Hermi, and anything else in the way of
dignity. And then the women of the He-
brew and Asiatic type, whose bust disdains
the artifices of stays, and who stop with evi-
dent delight before their own counterfeits,
proud of having contributed to the
realization of the painter's ideal." And let it
not be thought that some of these men and
women claimed a share of the execu-
tion on the principle of the villager who
blew the bellows of the organ. Paul
Baudry, the eminent painter of the frescoes
of the Grand Opera house, once told me the
story of a certain Berthe Martinet, who sat
for him many years, and who invariably
pointed out not only the shortcomings of the
preliminary sketch, but suggested addi-
tions, "which," said the artist, "nearly al-
ways turned out correct."

Peculiar Customs.

[Foreign Letter.]

Among the many peculiar customs in
Corea is that of preserving yellow serpents
immersed in wine-jars for several years and
using the "preserver" as a cure for invalids,
after all the bones and flesh of the serpents
have been dissolved in the wine. Another
custom is that when a case of small-pox
occurs the people in the neighborhood are
prohibited from butchering animals.

Peck's Sun: Justice is the soapuds with
which we wash the dannel shirt of wrong.

Andromeda and Henrico Sing.

[Yonkers Gazette.]

"Why, I could launch me soul upon this
breeze and to its fragrant bounty yield such
song as would the very angels wake to ec-
stasy."
"And in the doing o' it, guileless thing,
thou'st threat' with ill thy tender bronchia,
or make such chasm with thy liberal mouth
as would invite the June bug's entrance
there. Give o'er, give o'er, and put thy
years to read till these our neighbors you
have sleepy grown, and then we'll treat
them to a dual howl that will invite the
bootjacks hithering."

Commencement.

Cut flowers, floral designs, baskets,
bouquet holders etc. at Pankhurst's green-
house. Leave orders early and avoid the
rush.
d489 2w WM. PANKHURST.

Excursion to Lena Camp Meeting.

The Illinois Central R. R. will sell round
trip tickets to Lena and return from points
Gelena to LaSalle inclusive, at one and
one third fare for the round trip, from
August 19 to 26 inclusive; good to return
on or before Aug. 27th. For excursion
circulars apply to P. H. Murphy, ticket
agent, Freeport.

A. H. HANSON,
Gen. Pass. Agent.

d493 1w
Have your lawn mower repaired and
sharpened at ATKINS & BENNETT'S. Wind
mill and pump shop, Water's old stand

Save Your Roofs.

EXCELSIOR ROOF PAINT.

Guaranteed Against Fire or
Weather.

Messrs. Barnum and Pettibone, General
Agents for this unrivaled Roof Paint,
are preparing to apply the same to the
roofs in Dixon and surrounding country.
It is a preparation for all Metal, Shingle
Canvass surface, and durability good for
10 to 12 years. It neither Cracks or Blist-
ters, and is unaffected by Heat or
Cold. All who have roofs to paint are in-
vited to examine this and convince them-
selves of its superior quality, before us-
ing any other.

--We have much trouble in keeping
our carriers up to a proper standard of
promptness in delivering the *EVENING
TELEGRAPH*. We hope that subscribers
will promptly report to this office any
neglect on the part of the boys, that we
may secure efficient work in that direc-
tion.

Persons desirous of obtaining the pur-
est of wines and liquors for medical pur-
poses, can not do better than call at the
Key-Stone House Sample-rooms.
GARRETT & HALEY, Prop. 710.

WANTED.

Homes for Homeless Little Ones.

The American Educational Aid Assoc-
iation, now has under its care boys from
six months to ten years of age. Also lit-
tle girls from one to six years of age, and
a few older ones. Address, Rev. N. V.
B. Vann Arsdale, Englewood, Ill., or call
on the Dixon Local Advisory Board, A.
J. Brubaker, J. H. Pratt, Rev. L. L. Lipe.
819w2 d490w2

Bonafide Closingout Sale.

Having decided to change our business
we will on and after Saturday, August 1st,
1885, offer our entire stock at or below
cost, for the purpose of closing or selling
out and retiring from the book and sta-
tionery business. Great bargains. Call
early.
d490w1 w820w2 MAXWELL EROS.

Dr. Carpenter's Culculi Resolvent re-
moves the calculi from the kidney and
bladder, reduces inflammation and re-
stores the urinary organs to their natural
state. As a result, irregularities, such as
painful, excessive or deficient urination,
are corrected. Sold by B. B. HIGGINS.

The O'Hair Patent Stone Walk.

Persons desiring these popular walks
put in should leave their orders before
October 1st. We are prepared to put them
in on short notice in a workman-like man-
er. The walks put in, and which have
been in use here a number of years, are
still perfect, and to these people can refer.
Leave orders with Mr. Jordan.

JORDAN & KELLY.

Portrait Painting.

Miss Marion Wright has taken rooms
at the Nachusa House, where she will re-
main a few weeks and take orders for
portraits in oil. She has now on exhibi-
tion, at her rooms, recent work which
can be seen by persons interested.
490t

Try genuine Gunther's mead at Till-
son & Hayden's. 490t

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of
Specht & Haley have, by mutual consent,
dissolved partnership. All persons hav-
ing unsettled accounts due the firm will
please call and settle with James F. Haley,
who will continue at the old stand.

Signed,

G. E. SPECHT,
JAMES E. HALEY.

August 1st, 1885.

FOR RENT.

GOOD ROOMS on second floor; rent reason-
able. Enquire at *EVENING TELEGRAPH* of-
fice. d494t1

A GOODSIZED HOUSE, barn and lots;
cheap. Enquire of J. C. AYRES. d495 w820 2w

HOUSE FOR RENT. The dwelling first
door north of Catholic Parsonage. Enquire
of D. D. O'BRIEN

LOST

BLACK SILK UMBRELLA with ivory
handle. Leave at this office and get reward.
d493 2t

LEGAL PAPERS; notes in the case of
Conpton vs Grant. The finder will be liber-
ally rewarded by leaving the same at this office.
d496 1w.

WANTED.

A JOB OF LAYING TILE. I have ex-
perience. d496 w820 1w MIKE MCCARTY.

JOHN GUTHRIE,

Architect and Builder.

Plans and specifications for all kinds of
building furnished on short notice—
Terms Reasonable. Address, Dixon, Ill.
Residence in north Dixon, near
residence of E. C. Sickels.

John Guthrie.